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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1882.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says that Lord Salisbury devised the scheme to investigate the working of the Irish Land Act. == The Conservatives admit that they were utterly mistaken in supposing that the Government may be defeated on the cloture clause. The Metropolitan of Moscow has criticised the con duct of the Czar in remaining in seclusion. The Berlin papers are indignant at General Skobeleff's recent anti-German speech to the Servian students. === The English steamer Tiber has foundered off Puerto Plata. = Precautions ngainst Irish plots were taken in London lately when the Queen held a reception at Buckingham

CONGRESS .- The Senate was not in session yesterday. === The House passed the Immediate Deficiency bill, which appropriates \$1,822,083, by a vote of 155 to 26.

Fires are reported from Chelsea, Mass., and Milwankee, Wis. == | backyard, or even of a nower pot. Our vender of courts and extension of law over all the performed, the courts will then take proof of was arrested for obtaining money under false reservations. This is the policy which The what the man meant to write. Alexander Bancus, of Saratoga, has been nominated by the Democrats to succeed the late Senator Wagner. There was ice yachting on the Hudyesterday = An anti-polygamy ing is to be held at Troy. The Merchants' Bank, Watertown, N. Y., has suspended. === The resolution to censure Senator Mahone has been indefinitely postponed in the Virginia Legislature. = The widow of Bishop D. S. Doggett died at Richmond, Va. = John H. Chamberlayne, of The Richmond, Va., State, is dead. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A reception was given by the Lotos Club last night to Sir Henry Parkes A suit was begun yesterday to restrain the increase of the capital stock of the New-Jersey Central Railway. The County Democracy denounced the action of Tammany at Albany, - A fire caused a loss of \$60,000 in Hague-st. === The Russian Vice-Consul, Edward Stern, was caned by his fatherin-law. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.32 cents. Stocks were

generally dull, but feverish and irregular, and closed THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and milder weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of light snow or rain late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 23°; lowest, 14°; average, 1778°.

The love of one's country and the desire to Berve his fellow-citizens apparently have not died out in this land, for Mr. Ripley Ropes, the City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, has resigned a position of trust in business life, worth ten thousand a year, to remain in office for half that sum. There are men who, if they had done such a thing, would lay themselves open to endless insinuations about the spoils of office; but when it is remembered that Mr. Ropes's appointment was received with disgust by the professional politicians in Kings County, it is not likely that his action will be mis

construed. The Government majority for the new rules in the Commons is now estimated in our special cable dispatches as forty at the least. Mr. Gladstone does not appear to have used any threat of resignation as a means of coercing the rank and file of his party. He is not a statesman who can degrade himself by vulgar menaces of that sort. Yet it seems to have been generally understood that he would retire from public life if he were to be beaten on the reform of parliamentary procedure. That calamity has been averted by the reestablishment of Liberal discipline. He cannot yet be spared from the Commons, although this is his fiftieth year of service.

The young woman who was arrested the other day in men's clothes excused herself by saying that she was able thus to find work more readily than when she were the conventional dress of her sex. This does not call for tears or contributions. As she has spent most of her time as a waiter in a restaurant, her excuse loses considerable force; for there are about as many places in the city where respectable women are employed as waiters as there are where the attendance is by men. Was there of his solitary expeditions. Comanche George, any reason why this young person should frequent liquor stores and talk about the last had never been to Texas, bought his stock prize-fight? She took ale and cigars; now she (which was gumbo seed) at 50 cents a pound. This new outburst is wholly in keeping with about half was written on one page, and the before been mixed up in any financial speculation, I - I all Mall Gazette

Blackwell's Island.

Three fires that have attracted more attention than conflagrations usually do have occurred within the past few days. Two were at Mrs. Hayes. The great searlet bells were Chester, Penn.; the explosion in the fireworks factory there being accompanied by loss of life failed to receive a remittance from the Home which seems sadly uncalled for. Several acres of the City of Haverhill, Mass., are now in of the bulbs, which he reluctantly did, receivashes, and there is also loss of life. It seems singular that in a town the size of Haverhill the preparations to meet a fire should have been so inadequate that aid had to be sent for to neighboring cities. When this is the only resource, it generally happens that the fire burns itself out. In small cities it is always difficult to persuade the careful, economical residents of the need of a paid and efficient fire department. This seems an expensive ornament until a conflagration rages, and many times the cost of the engines and paid firemen is swallowed up by the flames in a few hours. One painful feature of this fire in Haverhill in addition to the loss of life is that nearly three thousand persons will be thrown out of employment in the winter time.

The motion for the appointment of a committee to investigate the working of the Land act is a most signal proof of the unreasoning partisanship with which the policy of the English Lords is now directed. Lord Beaconsfield, with all his faults, had a keen sense of patriotic obligations in political leadership. Lord Salisbury is blinded by prejudice, is a leader of the blind with tendencies toward the ditch. This motion will retard and obstruct decisions and settlements under the Land act, and will embarrass the Government. The Conservative leader deliberately arrays the privileged classes against the mass of the Nation on an issue which has been fought out and decided once for all. He does dirty work for the Parnellites, and he does it for the ignoble purpose of harassing the Liberal Premier. The challenge will probably be promptly met. Mr. Gladstone moves on so high a plane of political action that he towers above partisanship. He has the courage to discuss Home Rule with the Irish members in its logical aspects, and, as our special cable dispatches prove, leaves his adversaries no remaining ground but flagrant misrepresentation.

In his letter on Jew-baiting in Russia our London correspondent expresses scepticism in regard to the utility of the Mansion House protest. He thinks that foreign criticism invariably excites resentment in St. Petersburg, and that there is only too much evidence that the Government does not want Hebrew subjects, but treats them as aliens. Certainly English remonstrances in behalf of the Poles were never taken to heart on the Neva. It is the plain duty of Christian nations to protest against the horrors of persecution, albeit outbursts of sympathy and indignation may do no practical good so far as the victims are concerned. Our correspondent makes the discriminating comment that whereas leaders of various religious communious were represented at the London meeting, the persecutions against which they raised their voices were social rather than religious. A fact which corroborates this assertion is the conspicuous part taken by women in the riots. They were envions of the fine clothes and showy jewels worn by the Jewesses, precisely as their husbands hated the prosperous race that made so much money out of the Slavs.

MARVELS IN HORTICULTURE.

The ease of John Harrison, the industrious miseration. It was a propitious season for business in his line, for the near approach of worry the soil and plant something-a desire DOMESTIC .- The loss by the Haverhill (Mass.) that slumbers in the bosom of every man or fire was over \$2,000,000; over 300 firms woman who is the proprietor of a garden, a were burned out; three lives were lost backyard, or even of a flower pot. Our yender wood's recommendation of the establishment backvard, or even of a flower pot. Our vender | wood's recommendation of the establishment | he wrote. But if what is written cannot be was arrested for obtaining money under false pretences. The pretence and talsehood charged was Mr. Harrison's statement that his seeds when dropped into water or earth would speedily germinate and grow into a bush which would suddenly burst into beautiful and fragrant bloom and then bear a rich fruitage of "wash-rags"-a crop which at once commended itself to the cleanly and thrifty housewives of New-Jersey. Now there is a well-known vine of the cucumber family which flourishes in the West Indies, and bears a gourd-like fruit, the spongy lining of whose tough shell is used by the simple islanders to brush their huts with when they have any, and for toilet and culinary cleansing as well. Mr Harrison's descriptions of his vegetable may have been a trifle too eloquent, but surely a merciful magistrate would consider this nothing more than justifiable professional exaggeration. Anyone who has been attacked by a roving tree agent armed with a book full of colored lithographic plates of trees clad with rainbow-hued foliage and decorated still further with fruit of marvellous shape and bulk, will understand that Mr. Harrison is not a unique sinner, but simply a man who understands his business.

A few winters ago a vender stood on every street corner of the city selling cuttings from "the alligator plant," and thousands of people who would never think of buying a live tree or shrub of a trustworthy nurseryman cheerfully paid half a dollar for a knotty branch of the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree, which grows wild in every Jersey swamp. Of course the alligator plant refused to flourish. It would have been quite as sensible to plant an umbrella staff or a length of gas-pipe. For several years in succession a large salesroom was opened on Broadway where an enterprising firm of Frenchmen displayed horticultural novelties of the most startling description. Visitors were supplied with catalogues in which the qualities of these new fruits and flowers were set forth in an unknown dialect of the English language, and the walls were hung with illustrations of trees laden with strawberries as big as oranges and golden apples bigger than pumpkins. Blue roses were, however, the specialty of the concern, and for \$5 each buyers could be served with a bush which was to be covered perpetually with the bloom of sky-blue moss roses. Roses of such a novel tint were cheap at this rate, and so were asparagus seeds at a cent apiece when each seed would produce a shoot as big as a hoe-handle in three months from planting, and a prosperous business was carried on until a hard-hearted botanist turned some light on the collection through the daily papers, and the Freuch florists decamped to ome more hospitable city. It was later than this when Comanche George, the handsome, long-haired scout, peddled the seeds of the cockatelle, a marvelleus Texas flower whose celestial fragrance was wafted for leagues over the prairies, and whose radiant beauty he alone of mortals land been permitted to behold in one who as it turned out was never a scout and

scout came an elegant gentleman styling Brazil, and announcing that he bore some rare elaborately described, but the floral envoy Government, and he was obliged to sell some ing \$4 apiece for them. Cheap imitators of these princely pedlers-men who deal in blue gladiolus and scarlet tuberoses-have always been numerous, but their enterprise and success have rarely equalled that of the marketwoman who laid away a stocking full of greenbacks by selling clover seed for red mignonette.

Why the modest wash-rag man should have been selected from this worshipful company as an example of total depravity does not appear. His offending is of a mild type when compared with the heroic lies of his predecessors. His case, however, will answer as well as any other to point an obvious moral, and that is, that many people of average intelligence on other subjects will believe any marveilous tale they hear about seeds, plants or trees. The processes of vegetation are going on constantly before their eyes, and yet they will accept without question any statement in regard to plant growth or structure which contradicts all experience and outrages every teaching of reason and common sense. They could hardly be induced to buy an egg warranted to batch out a purple chicken with foor legs, but they will pay roundly for any seed which an unknown pedler assures them will produce some impossible fruit or flower; and when they encounter the highwayman who sells vines which bear grapes in the winter time they will probably surrender, for he will demonstrate the truth of his claim by displaying a bunch of Malagas and asserting that he has just plucked them from vines growing in his own garden.

When good people are solicited to invest in some horticultural eccentricity, it is a proper time for them to remember that there is no seed, plant, shrub or tree having any economic or ornamental value in this climate which cannot be procured of trustworthy seedsmen, florists and nurserymen. The enterprise of these dealers makes it certain that they will have every novelty in the trade which has any value as soon as it can be procured, besides a good many novelties which have no value. It is a pretty safe rule for one who is attacked by the planting fever to buy nothing which has not an approved and firmly established worth, and to buy exclusively of responsible and regular dealers.

REPORT OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS. The Board of Indian Commissioners have just submitted their annual report, from which it would appear that they think it fit to come partly round to the policy with regard to the Indian which has lately been advocated (at his death); a will drawn for a by the advanced press and the practical Christian people of the country, but which law of the State where he has his home. has hitherto met with little favor from Indian Agents and even Commissioners. They report that peace has prevailed during the last year with the tribes (except the disturbance with the Apaches), which fact may be accounted for rationally by the growing disposition of the majority of Indians to adopt civilized life, and also by the agitation of public feeling on their behalf, which for the time forced agents and commissioners to deal honestly with them. After the Ponca business had drawn the eyes of the country on Indian affairs, it would hardly have been safe to commit any gross injustice to the tribes either in Washington seed pedler who was locked up in Newark or on the reservations. Hence, in all the other day, is one which calls for com- | probability, their unwonted quiet. In the sole instance in which the peace was broken, that of the Apaches, the difficulty, it will be respring had begun to warm up the desire to membered, began with the agent and his attempts to secure a valuable piece of property.

The report advocates the granting of land TRIBUNE has urged for years, excepting that the Commissioners appear to be afraid to carry it out to its legitimate conclusion. For example, they appeal for funds to establish training-schools similar to those at Hampton and Carlisle, which are good as far as they go. But what the Indian needs is to be removed as quickly as possible from the position of a picturesque savage pauper whom the Government robs with one hand and feeds with the other to that of a self-supporting citizen, standing on the exact level of the white and the black, with his own individual land to till, sell, or waste as he chooses; with the chance to work or be lazy, to be sober or drunk, honest or a thief, like any other man, and with the same certainty of justice awaiting him whether he do well or ill. Once give him law, courts, public schools, legal right to own property, to trade, to sue and be sued, and we grapple him with a thousand tentacles of social and commercial life, and drag him into civilization, and sweep away the whole machinery of traders, agents and commissioners, which for a hundred years has pauperized the red man and disgraced the white. As he is now, he is shut off in each reservation, as in a prison, from all communication with the every-day life of civilization; and an amount of power is placed in the hands of the few white men who are permitted to approach hin which places a premium on their dishonesty.

A few years ago we set the black man on his feet, removed all legal disabilities, and gave him a chance to show what stuff was in him. The Indian deserves the same opportunity, and as long as we refuse it we give the lie to our claim to be a free republic.

SKOBELEFF'S SPEECHES.

Dare-devil Skobeleff is as venturesome in peace as in war, if he has really used the excited language attributed to him by the Jour nal de France. He is reported to have de clared to a body of Servian students that the ridding themselves of the incubus of German influence, and that the struggle between the guinary and terrible." He went so far as to anticipate a crisis in which the States of on a common battlefield. Such utterances as these have an ominous sound. A marches or fights - only when he special orders from headquarters. If he has made this warlike speech, he must have known beforehand that it would not excite any displeasure in the palace. A war-ship has recently been named after him, and a state linner has been given in honor of the anniversary of the capture of Geok Tepe. He is reported to be on infimate terms with Katkoil, the leader of the National or Slav party, whose inflaence in Government circles is steadily increasing. As the most popular soldier in the Czur's service he would be a most convenient instrument, if his master happened to need a military interpreter of foreign policy.

has six months' work to do for the city on and sold it readily at a dollar a seed. After the his previous speech at the Gook Tepe banquet, the text of which we find in the English himself Carlo Corella, botanist to the Coart of exchanges. The martial glories of the Tekke expedition and the diplomatic intricacies of lily bulbs as a present from Dom Pedro to Russian intrigue in Central Asia and Persia could not keep back what was uppermost in his mind. When he came to discuss Panslayism as a question legitimately arising from a thousand years of historical existence, and bade his auditors remember that they belonged to a race some of whose families were even then persecuted and oppressed, he ostentatiously exchanged his beaker of wine for a glass of water as a proof that he was in his sober senses. He inveighed bitterly against the intellectual classes for invariably neglecting to respond to the Czar, and declared emphatically that "cosmopolitan Europeanism" was not a source of strength, but an indication of weakness. "Cosmopolitan Europeanism" is the influence of the Teutonic race by which the westward ex ension of the Russian Empire had been obstructed and the absorption of the Balkan Peninsula as a series of outlying provinces of the Northern Slavs deferred if not absolutely prevented. It is by appealing to the Slavophil dislike of everything German and by unfolding the historical mission of Russia as the foremost nation of the Slav world that he hopes to excite the highest aspirations of all his countrymen save the "home-made foreigners" whom he affects to despise.

When Skobeleff addresses the Servian students, i is in sympathy with 5,500,000 of Southern Slavs, at least 2,000,000 of whom, as subjects of the Hapsburgs, are secretly disaffected, because they distrust the Teutonic influence which predominates at Vienua. With the community of feeling existing between the Northern and Southern Slavs, those Servian students can respond to the dashing soldier's excited harangue. If there is ever to be a common battlefield for these great divisions of the race, the foe must be the Teuton. Whether Skobeleff pledges the students in wine or water, he undoubtedly knew what he was about; and his master knew it also. The Czar is striving to re-Russianize his Empire. A popular soldier pleading the historic glories and race enmities of Panslavism helps on the

CURIOSITIES OF WILL-MAKING.

The journals of a year past have mentioned an extraordinary number of queer or contested wills. Are people becoming more disposed to draw their own wills, without employing lawyers? There is no reason why anyone should not draw a will who has fair business-like ability to write out the gifts. Common sense suggests that the paper ought to be headed as a will. And it is not difficult to learn by inquiry how many witnesses are required in the particular State; this, by, the way is the State where the testator resides man on a journey should follow the Neither bad grammar nor misspelling in the body of a will vitiates it; if the judges can understand what the paper means, they will order that done. Wills having nearly every impertant word misspelled and almost destitute of punctuation have been accepted. Maine papers say that a court has lately taken proof of a will made in pantomime by a man who was deaf and dumb, and could not write or use the manual alphabet. But mistakes which obscure the meaning make trouble. A story last sammer was that Mr. Matthew Vassar, when drawing his own will, meant to leave \$7,000 to seven churches-i. c., \$1,000 apiece-but in copying his rough draft he inadvertently inserted the word "each," giving the churches \$7,000 each, or \$49,000 in all. The general rule as to mistakes is that if the will is lucid and intelligible, and can be carried into effect as it reads, this must be done; the language cannot be altered because witnesses say that the testator meant something different from what

Curious conditions are sometimes imposed. One testator declared in his will that it any legatee should attempt to break it he should be debarred from all share. Another cut off any heir who should wear moustaches! Another said that each legatee must take the pledge before receiving his share, and should forteit a half year's income for every breach of it. Another left to his family physician £2,000 if testator should live two years, or £3,000 if he should live five; but unluckily for the doctor, the patient lived only a week. Whether conditions of this kind are operative depends on the circumstances; if they are lucid and practicable the courts will enforce them, but many are so expressed that they amount to nothing. If you wish that your legatee should not receive the property unless he complies with a condition, say so plainly in the will, and the condition, if not contrary to law, will probably be enforced. But to make him give back the legacy because of breaking the condition after it has been paid may not be so easy. And do not mention your requests at all in the will (but write them in a letter separately) unless you mean that, if they are not obeyed, the legacy shall be forfeited. Requests which are not pe remptory conditions often make trouble. When Heller the magician died be be queathed his apparatus to be destroyed. In ome instances a testator has directed that a favorite horse or other pet should be killed, "lest it fall into unkind hands." It is doubtful whether a court would compel an excentor to destroy property because the will so desired; wills are allowed for giving one's property; that useful animals or articles should be destroyed is not for public benefit. Directions given in a will as to mode of burial, or for cremation, are also subject to the sanitary law of

It is only when one designs to give his property outright in sample ways that he should draw his own will; for complicated trusts, endowing new institutions or tying up property sword was the only means the Russians had of | for a future time, a lawyer's aid may be very needful. Even lawyers sometimes make mistakes. A New-York lawyer named Rose drew Slavs and the Teutons would be "long, san- his own will, leaving about two millions to be held for five years to see whether other givers would add \$300,000; if they would, the whole Southeastern Europe would be molested, and should go to endow a "Rose Beneficent Asso-Northern and Southern Slavs would meet lation"; if they would not, then his money was to go to other charities. Now the law does not allow property to be held in suspenso Russian General speaks very much as he for a definite term of years; therefore his gift was pronounced void. Some most absurd blunders have been made by lawyers in drawing wills for themselves. It is not obligatory to appoint an executor, but doing so is wise, and if a testator has enough confidence in the person named to direct that "he shall not be required to give security," this may prove a great convenience. As respects signing and witnessing, wills often

fail for some informality in these; especially in New-York, where the form is stricter than in most States. A story of last summer was that will was presented, written partly in black peneil, partly in blue (a will is not void because in pencil, though ink is far better); The Count de Chambord, whose name has never

was written on the other page, and then came the testator's signature. This instrument was discarded, because the witnesses did not sign at the end of the will. Common sense ought to tell anyone that any important paper ought to be completed before the signatures are affixed. The New-York rule as to signing and witnessing is that there must be two witnesses; the testator must sign in their presence, inform them that the paper is his will (he need not tell them what is in it), and ask them to witness it; and they must sign their names and residences as witnesses at the end of the will. They usually sign below a brief memorandum certifying that these things were done; but this memorandum is not strictly essential. Keep the will, when completed, in a safe place. In Massachusetts, lately, a will was contested because rats had eaten the signatures. Lord St. Leonard's will was lost, and was established only by the fortunate fact that his daughter was able to repeat the substance of it from

THE EQUALITY OF DAYS.

One day in every week is known distinctively as "the Lord's day," Whose days, then, are the other six? Are they not also His? Are they any the less Hist Does the devil own | Turks shoot at met If I co into danger I have good any one of them, or all of them? There is the reasons for it. My superiors envy me on account of suggestion of an answer to these questions in the couplet-

To him that lives aright Christmas cometh every day,

These lines enforce the doctrine of the equality of days. And, rightly defined, is it not a good doctrine? We who uphold the republican governmental system believe that one man is as good as another all the world over. Would it not tend to good living if there was general concurrence in the belief that, in a sense, one day was as good as another day all the year round, and that each day was the

Lord's day?

Certain it is that, regarding the majority of our days as "secular," the tendency is to pay attention to the divinity that stirs within us only once a week, and to live upon a low plane of aspiration and endeavor during the rest of the time; to devote six-sevenths of our life to the immediate and the temporal, and only the remaining seventh to the things that relate to the ultimate and the eternal. Under this parcelling out of time it is obvious that our better selves have so comparatively few better moments that they do not have a fair chance. Quaint George Herbert is to be regarded as an exponent of this dectrine of the equality of days. In singing

Who sweeps a room as for Thy law

Makes it and the action fine, he certainly must be understood as protesting against the assumption that any day, however mean its round of duties, was not to be regarded as the Lord's day. His lines constitute a fitting pendant to the sublime injunction: 'Whether, therefore, ye cat or ye drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," What is the significance of this command? Surely no violence is done to it if we interpret it as meaning that in reality there is no such thing as a secular day. Appreciated at its true value, lived aright, each day can abound with the love that will make it Christmas, the] gratitude that will make it Thanksgiving, the penitential sorrow that will make it a Lenten season, the radiant hope that will make it Easter. According to Emerson, each day is "a King in disguise," Call each day the Lord's day and you remove the disguise.

In this hurrying, nervous age of ours, in this bustling metropolis of ours, the pace is so rapid that each recurring Sunday, even to the most thoughtless and selfish, is an inestimable boon, since it means a pause in the tumult and havoe of the battle for food, shelter, position, fame. To the rest of the community it is full of inspirations toward a higher life. May the day never become less. Heaven preserve our American Sunday in its purity, in its austerity, if you please, to the end of time. But would that the other days in the week could be placed apon a higher level, that men could come to eel that no day was common. Would not the average of living be higher if each day, instead of one day in seven, was generally regarded as of divine origin?

The measure for increasing the pay of auxiliary lett r-carriers from \$400 to \$600 and providing for subsequent advance upon promotion to \$800 and \$1,000, which the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has agreed to report favorably, combines the essential features of the bills intro inced by Mr. Lord and Mr. Brugham. The former longre-sman has been devoting close attention to the matter during the last year, and has had an extensive correspondence with postmasters and carriers in order to ascertain what measures of relief for an overworked and most deserving class of publie officials should be adopted. His own bill has een introduced in the Senate by the charman of the standing committee intrusted with the consideration of postal matters. The House bill reproduces what is most essential in the Senate bill, Either bill is a thoroughly good measure, and the letter-earriers should be grateful for the painstaking care with which their interests are being

Mr. Smalley telegraphs from London that Mr. Herbert Spencer has finally determined to make his long-deferred American tour. It is to be a short one as he does not intend to be absent more than three months, and it is not to be a lecture tour. For that matter, we fancy that few Englishmen of the first rank will be willing, at least for a few years to come, to enter the American lecture-room, Mr. Oscar Wilde having degraded it into a vulgar peepshow business. The English philos pher will be cordially well omed when he crosses the sea, for nowhere has he more appreciative readers or more loyal followers than in America.

A few months ago the large Quaker College of Swarthmore in Delaware County, Penn., was burned to the ground at night, the sindents barely escaping with their lives. And now we have the State Military School at Media, within a few miles of Swarthmore, burned. The are in both instances originated in the laboratory, and in all probability from the careiess handling of dangerous chemicals by inexpert lads. Here is a tess of over a half a million's worth of property from the same cause, and one which exists in every large boarding-school, The moral is obvious. Laborator es smould be in a building entirely separate from the school.

PERSONAL.

The widow of President Polk, says The American, of Nashville, has not the means to keep up the name left to her by her husband in trust for the state of Tennesses.

The late Bishop Wightman, of South Carolina, was a sp cially devout man. He was, it is said, a habitual reader of the Greek New Testament, which e carried with him wherever he went.

While yet a boy, Baron Nordenskjold, the Arctic explorer, was an industrious collector of minerals and insects, and was permitted to accompany his father, a well-known naturalist and chief of the Figure and some, on his tours, thus acquiring early in life the knewledge of the min-ralogist.

W. W. Gardner's model for a statue of the late General F. P. Pl ir is said to be "a most faithful liken so, either from a front or side view," General Black is represented in the attitude of specking. with the left hand, thrown out a little from the hip, grasping a roll of manuscript, and the right hand raised, elenched and thrown forward.

witnesses signed at the foot; the other half is said to have lost 5,000,000 francs by the failure of the Union Generale. The Orleans Princes lost nbout 36,000,000 francs. The Vicomtesse de la Panouse, better known as Mile. Marie Heilbron, lost her fortune, it is said, and her house in the Para Moncean is offered for sale.

Among the presents received by Alexander H. Stephens on his seventieth birthday was an autograph album containing the names of many prominent men. The velvet case of the album was orna-mented with a painting of "Liberty Hall," whose portals have been closed recently against promis-cuous ho-pitality for the first time in forty years, Mr. Stephens has passed twenty-five of his birth-days in Washington.

A writer in The Boston Advertiser says of the late Kan-Hua-Ko: "The Professor was a genial man, of a kindly nature, warm in his attachments, loyal to friends, a high-minded, honorable gentleman. His emmently social disposition led him to cultivate society, and in its ranks he strove to make himself agreeable to all. No one recognized more quickly than he the claims of others upon his time and attention. His memory of faces was remarkably re-tentive; he never forgot a person he had once met. I never found him at fault but once on a quotation."

"I once remarked to the General," says a correspondent of The Cologne Gazette who was with General Skobeleff during the Russo-Turkish war, "that he acted very imprudently in constantly exposing himself to the enemy's fire without the slightest necessity for so doing, 'Do you suppose,' was the answer, 'that it gives me any pleasure to let the my success, and would gladly take an opportunity of getting rid of me. The only way, therefore, of keeping my place is to make my troops so enthus is-tically attached to me that they will follow me anywhere and make me indispensable; and in order to do this I must behave with that reckless brayery which always endears a commander to his men.

WASSINGTON, Feb. 18 .- General Sherman has invited Generals Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Terry to be present at the Garfie d memorial services in the Capitol on February 27. Having received the thanks of Congress for public services all of these officers are entitled to the privileges of the floor in that occasion......Judge French, As-sistant Servitary of the Treasury, is convaled as rapidly from his recent illness, and expects to be able to resume his official duties on Monday.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Lake of Constance has recently been lower than at any previous time since 1805. At Horralin, on the Swiss side, interesting lacustrine formations have been exposed and a number of valuable discoveries have been made.

After examination of more than 18,000 persons by the London Opththalmological Society, its secretary publishes some curious information about color blindness. One of the most singular facts recorded is that this defect in vision is far more common a timu among women, the exact percentage behively 4.16 and 0.4.

For years the money-drawer of an inn near Philadelphia has been continually plilaged in a mysterious manner. Until a few days ago not a single thick had ever been caught, thoug a many a bartender has been sus pected and discharged. Last week while workmen were repairing the floor of the second story they exposed to ght and air the nests of half a dozen rats, made soft and comfortable by fragments of bank notes and fractional currency. It is supposed that \$1,000 was stolen, but only a dodar and a quarter is now fit to resume his place as a part of the circulating medium.

All the merits of the eucalyptus tree have not litherto been recognized. Reports have recently come from Australia that its leaves are the special ab horrence of all insects which prey upon fruit trees, against whose depredations they furnish a perfect protection if the ground beneath be only stewn with them. If, however, it be desired to make assurance doubly suce. it is only necessary to bind strips of encalyptus bark around the tranks of the fruit trees. These are the draft of s, and experiments now got g on in Australia and outh Africa, will soon, show whether they are tru-

A heap of blood-stained gold awaits the intropid adventurer who has the nerve and strength to eater a gloomy cave near the village of Mount Nebo, ten illes southeast of Youngstown, Ohio. It once belonged to an unfortunate pedier who was murdered by a com-ponion. They had sought refuge from a tempest in the ave, and the mususpecing pedier disclosed the treasure in is possession, and then caimly dropped off to sleep. Tired nature's sweet restorer had not had time to effect any considerable restoration when the wakeful scoundrel inserted a knife into his bedfellow's heart. So far, so good, but unfortunately the blood, with a total lack of consideration, ran all over the gold and lavishly imbaed the murderer's person. He thereupon skipped out of the cave, leaving the money behind him, and not long aftervar , upon his death bed, confess d the facts just recorded. Since then various attempts to secure the trens ure have been made, but to no purpose. Falling rocks mive blocked up the entrance to the cave, and a stalwart that keeps guard. This discretable apparation has thrown several persons into an adjacent brook, and up to the present moment adds the fort against all comers.

A letter just received by a gentleman in Harrford from a friend in China tells what the students lately recalled from this country are doing. Fifty-one have been distributed as follows: Twenty to the telegraph office, eight to the medical school, ten to the torpedo school, seven to the mining school, four to the us oms Department, and two to the Government docks. The rest, about forty in number, are at the naval school in Tientsin. A letter from one of the students indicates that the official wrath has been somewhat up wased by the discovery that the boys have not forsworn theh country and have attained real proficiency in many important branches. This young man writes cheerfully about his surroundings and pr spects, but frankly admits that he misses the girls more than anything els He adds: "When I was in Shanghat I went to Sunday evening service with my hostess's daughter, who is a very pretty sweet sixteen, arm in arm, and you ought to see the people stare at us. They would stop in the middle of the street and I ok at us, as if we were so many living curiosities. I suppose they never saw such a th of the social etiquette before. I had the queeres kind of a Christmas present. What do you suppose it was ! I doubt if you can guess it, so I'll tell you. It was a promotion, in the shape of a crystal button, to the fifth cank. How is that for high ? There are nine ranks in all, so you see I am half way up the laider. Of course I don't care any about it myself, but I suppose the folks at home will think verything of it, as getting the crystal button at eighteen is not an everyday affair. We are soing to celebrate Caristinas such with a big support, so that we are not going to let it pass in talk land without something of a recognition."

BITS OF CRITICISM.

THE SOURCES OF POETRY .- The sources of THE SOURCES OF FOETRY,—The sources of the highest poetry are essentially external, and often borrowed from that which has preceded the poet or from that which has preceded the poet or from that which surrounds him. Not is this true only of pairs and of constructions; it is true also of thoughts, and true in a dee, er way. The great thoughts of the world have always matured slowly; they have never spring mid-grown from the nead of any Thouderer; and waen they have burst on an are as new from the line of any post, they have been thoughts that were already existing, only existing unrecognized. The poet has evoked them from the age, he has not added them to it.—[The Emilburgh Review.

A PARADOX IN POETRY.—Unquestionably one of the most effective ways in which the highest moral cone pitons are impressed upon us, is by the dimension of something altogether mean and ignoble, a seen by the light of those conceptions. It is by variate of a philippic against that in themselves which they despise that many a poet has sounded the highest note which it was ever given him to reach. There is a somet of Hartley coloridae's which has been called "The Capardonable Sin," and the beauty of which consists in the vividin as with which the annualitied deshie to do some perdonable Sin," and the beauty of which consists in the vivian sa with which the untuilited desire to do something evil, something wo se than the will have been been been the great the great that the state of the permitted to do,—is p fitted, and in the absorce see which that state of mind evidently familiar to the god, as taims which one abhors are too often familiar excites in one who knew it will. There we have a per estimation of a post's unding hims if a home in something knoble, and yet gleaning from that very familiarity with h, as seen against the sky line of his higher nature, the subject for an exquisite poem.—[The Specialor.

THACKERAY'S "Asides."-Your sensitional THACKERAY'S "ASIDES."—Your scusificial or melodramatic writer must always be in deadly caraces. He is not if he ones admits the ordinary mayight into his charmed circle. But thackeray, who decaded, even to excess, the overwrought and highly straing me do of feeding, relieves himself naturally by at occasional saider to his audience. He feels the about dity of any exaggeration so keeply that he will be tree hist to anogh at any symptoms of it in his own writing, and refrains from string any herode attitude. That he had a gamme tomen of position in significant will harrily be defined by any appreciative reader; out in always seems to be hampered by a certain difficult of the bumble significant of with an irenteal smite; he is the companion of the hampered by a certain difficult of the bumble significant of with an irenteal smite; he had to each of a genume feeding and turns off with an irenteal smite; he had to be bumble significant of more senetry verse. This secular vein of secf-mockery has a special charm for lavers of thackeray's writing who had not be not a saintaking from too unrestrained an unterance of the thought. And therefore one always feels that Thackeray is, in the sporting parass, writing "within himself"; he shows power with himself with such and also with the secondary pairs for the perfect of the parasse, which get perfect to show them only as writing "within find on, he saws characters with un-teriart puts to the he has drawn characters with un-equally disciple, but he prefers to show them only as the reveal to meety at the ordinary intercourse of club and d) her parties, without passing them is the timele Hundlous which lay bare the strongest impulses.